

Table 5. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, 2003

Indiana										
Industry sector ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers					Numbers of illnesses in thousands				
All industries including State and local government	45.4	8.3	4.4	0.9	31.9	10.5	1.9	1.0	0.2	7.4
Private industry	44.9	8.2	3.5	0.9	32.4	9.0	1.6	0.7	0.2	6.5
Goods producing³	81.4	13.1	3.0	1.6	63.6	5.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	4.5
Natural resources and mining³	36.9	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	34.3	0.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	64.9	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	60.0	0.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)
Mining⁴	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Construction	17.0	5.3	(⁷)	5.8	5.3	0.2	0.1	(⁷)	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	97.5	15.3	3.7	0.7	77.9	5.5	0.9	0.2	(⁶)	4.4
Service providing	24.8	5.4	3.7	0.5	15.1	3.2	0.7	0.5	0.1	2.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	17.8	3.4	1.6	1.3	11.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Wholesale trade	15.6	3.6	(⁷)	3.4	8.7	0.2	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁶)	0.1
Retail trade	17.9	4.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	13.3	0.5	0.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.3
Transportation and warehousing⁵	20.0	(⁷)	6.9	2.3	10.8	0.2	(⁷)	0.1	(⁶)	0.1
Utilities	18.4	10.6	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Information	21.8	8.8	5.7	(⁷)	7.4	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁶)
Financial activities	18.3	2.0	8.5	(⁷)	7.9	0.2	(⁶)	0.1	(⁷)	0.1
Finance and insurance	10.5	(⁷)	4.8	(⁷)	5.7	0.1	(⁷)	(⁶)	(⁷)	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	44.8	8.5	21.0	(⁷)	15.3	0.1	(⁶)	0.1	(⁷)	(⁶)
Professional and business services	12.8	3.9	4.6	(⁷)	4.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁷)	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	3.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	2.6	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)
Management of companies and enterprises	11.3	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	11.3	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	26.1	10.1	12.8	(⁷)	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁷)	(⁶)
Education and health services	57.0	9.2	7.7	--	40.0	1.5	0.2	0.2	--	1.1
Educational services	15.4	7.3	(⁷)	(⁷)	7.7	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)
Health care and social assistance	61.8	9.4	8.5	--	43.8	1.5	0.2	0.2	--	1.0
Leisure and hospitality	13.6	8.9	(⁷)	(⁷)	4.6	0.2	0.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	12.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	8.9	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)
Accommodation and food services	13.9	10.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	3.8	0.2	0.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1
Other services	17.0	4.6	(⁷)	(⁷)	12.1	0.1	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1
Other services, except public administration	17.0	4.6	(⁷)	(⁷)	12.1	0.1	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1
State and local government	48.5	9.1	10.3	0.6	28.5	1.5	0.3	0.3	(⁶)	0.9
State government	48.6	10.8	4.9	(⁷)	31.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	(⁷)	0.3
Local government	48.4	8.2	13.2	(⁷)	26.7	1.0	0.2	0.3	(⁷)	0.5

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:

(N/EH) x 20,000,000 where:

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2002 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2002 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are

not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁶ Fewer than 50 cases.

⁷ Fewer than 15 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.